

# The Sun

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and you haven't had any since 1915, you get it all.

Now, the higher ranks of labor in the railroad field, the members of the strong labor organizations, already have had theirs, or a good part of theirs. Thus it happens that 111,000 clerks (below \$800 a year), who divided among themselves only \$72,464,508 in the base year, and who were dividing among themselves only \$75,942,591 last year, go up now to \$102,174,936. But 74,918 car inspectors, who were dividing last year \$74,420,544, will divide now only \$75,896,200, because they already had gone up from 1915 nearly \$20,000,000.

Thus again it happens that 95,806 clerks (\$800 a year and upward), who divided among themselves only \$108,126,648 in the base year and who were dividing among themselves only \$117,355,518 last year, go up now to \$145,680,846. But 22,244 yard engineers and motormen go up from \$39,980,478 in 1917 to only \$41,215,873, now, because they had already gone up from the base year of 1915 some \$6,000,000.

Thus again it happens that 130,000 station service employees go up from \$61,421,913 to \$112,085,418; but 37,954 road freight engineers and motormen go up only from \$70,984,887 to \$80,394,731 because they had already gone up from the base year only \$10,000,000.

Thus again it happens that 21,915 other employees go up from \$14,590,130 to \$18,809,500 because they had already gone up only \$1,000,000 from the base year. But 46,041 machinists go up from \$64,282,444 to only \$66,120,601 because they had already gone up some \$17,000,000.

Thus it happens that 270,855 section men go up from \$122,460,792 in 1915 and from \$163,520,581 last year to \$187,474,902 now. So 30,177 road freight conductors go up from \$55,969,885 to only \$57,382,408 because they had already gone up more than \$8,000,000 from 1915.

There are men in the railway employ—men getting not more than \$150 to \$175 a month—who, under this recommendation, may not get one cent more because they have already had it. But there is no man whose pay was \$46 a month in 1915 who, if he has not already had an increase, will not go up to \$67.81. There is no man whose pay was \$74 a month in 1915 who, if he has not already had some increase, will not go up to \$105.75.

And so it goes all along the lower scales. And this is right—as right as anything can be.

**The New Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.**

The Democratic steering committee in the Senate has elected Senator Gurnea M. Hitchcock of Nebraska chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations to succeed the late WILLIAM J. STORRE of Missouri.

Mr. HITCHCOCK's promotion is due to the fortuitous circumstance that he was the senior Democratic member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, a post which he attained through no particular merit.

There are several Senators better equipped for the delicate and all-important duties of chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee than is Senator HITCHCOCK, but the insistence of the majority on adhesion to the seniority rule barred the Democrats from them from advancement, and the rigid partisanship which controls the majority denied a hearing to any suggestion which contemplated the disregard of party lines and the selection of a capable Republican for this office.

We trust that no Democratic statesman hereafter arising to plead for reform in the Senate's methods of transacting public business, or appealing to the American people for partisanship in the conduct of public affairs, will be offended when his auditors snicker.

**What Is Beating the U-Boat.**

Vice-Admiral Sims's declaration that the U-boat is being overcome, and that the time of our recovery from its destructiveness is at hand, made at a dinner given in honor of the officers and men of the American naval forces abroad on Wednesday, received the indorsement of the Treasury Department here on the same day, when it was announced at Washington that a reduction from 3 per cent. to 2 per cent. in war risk insurance on hulls and cargoes had been ordered, on account of "diminishing effectiveness of the submarine campaign." The rate was 6½ per cent. in August, and it has been getting down gradually since then, reflecting the gratifying progress that has been made in fighting the under-sea craft.

The announcement of Vice-Admiral Sims was of particular interest because of the confidence he displayed in the ability of the Allies and the United States to replace ships that have been and will be lost. He said:

"We know the submarine campaign reached its highest point in April of last year. It has since been going steadily down."

"In the meantime the new tonnage constructed by the Allies has been gradually increasing until the corner has nearly been turned, and we hope within the next fortnight the construction in the aggregate will beat the rate of destruction."

"We feel assured that the time of our recovery has come."

Thus, the "recovery" of which the American commander spoke is dependent, not merely on the successful continuance of the military methods adopted to suppress the U-boats, but on the building of new ships. The military and industrial factors work together; the anti-submarine war

craft do something, and the shipyards do something. Between them the weapon on which Germany relied has already been rendered powerless to accomplish its purpose, and the day on which its sinkings will be more than offset by new launchings is at hand.

The ultimate victory depends on unabating zeal in the navy and the shipyards. It is as necessary in one as in the other, and the developments of the recent past indicate that there is no slowing down in either.

**German Militarism Makes Another Peace.**

What kind of a peace would a triumphant German militarism make? Timid souls with a leaning toward pacifism have professed a belief in the sincerity of Germany for a just peace as reiterated in recent reports from Europe and have ventured the prediction that her lust for territory and greed for conquest were mere hostile estimates and that there yet remains in the German Empire a strong controlling human element in the German people and the German legislative bodies. To such timid souls and to any one desirous of knowing what a German military peace means we commend the careful reading of the treaty with Rumania and a study gone of the German course in Ukraine, which she wheedled into a peace treaty, and in Russia, from which she exacted a treaty by the rattling of sabres.

The treaty with Rumania, a summary of the text of which has just been received in America, aims at the impoverishment of the country by the appropriation of all its resources by Germany, the deprivation of some of its most valuable territory, the control of the army by the Teutonic allies and the reduction of Rumania to a state of vassalage to the Berlin Government.

All of Dobruja is grabbed; the southern part, which was ceded by Bulgaria at the end of the Balkan war, is restored to that country, the northern part is retained by Austria and Germany. Rumania is thus entirely cut off from the Black Sea and the port of Constanza is lost to her. On the north the Austro-Hungarian border is pushed down into the Wallachian and Moldavian plains. The Dual Monarchy thus secures the control of all the mountain passes and strategic positions and also much of the valuable mineral lands and part of the petroleum fields. The Central Powers had already taken possession of all producing wells in the interior of the country.

The terms require the demobilization of the Rumanian army except divisions required for guard duty. All munitions of war "shall be given into the custody of the supreme command of the Teutonic allied forces," and they shall be "guarded by Rumanian troops under the supervision of the allied command." The right of the Central Powers to requisition food supplies as well as oil and oil products is secured. The activity of the Rumanian navy is limited, and the right of German, Bulgarian and Austrian gunboats to free passage of the Danube is provided.

The signatures of King FERDINAND and Queen ELIZABETH were secured by the threats of Count CERNUSKY, who was sent on the mission to Jassy, that if they did not immediately accept the treaty they would be deposed and a new dynasty headed by a Prussian lordling substituted. What adds still more to the discredit of Germany in the execution of these severe terms is the fact that the defeat of Rumania was largely due to Germany's connivance with corrupt Rumanian officials, who under the guise of friendship betrayed the Rumanian army into her power.

The treatment of Ukraine by Germany has been no less harsh. The provocation was, however, not so great, for Ukraine had not been aligned as her enemy, and Germany had promised assistance in the peaceful establishment of the new state. No sooner, however, was the treaty signed than Germany sent an army into the coast provinces and took over their control by the capture of Odessa and Sebastopol. She then fortified her hold upon the state by seizing the capital, Kiev, and placing the country under German military rule. She arrested members of the Cabinet and Rada, whom she considered unfavorable to her, and has just set up a Government in which there is not even one Ukrainian in a Ministerial capacity.

The excuse offered by Berlin for this severity was that the "Government was too weak." Its weakness, though, as disclosed from the further reading of the official statement, consisted in its inability to supply Germany with cereal products. The Central Powers had demanded the entire store of some grains and 85 per cent. of the wheat. The peasant farmers refused to accede to these demands and arose in revolt. In representing these uprisings German troops were reported to have killed many of the inhabitants and seized all the food stores in many of the rebellious districts.

The ink was scarcely dry on the Brest-Litovsk treaty before Germany turned loose her "glorious allies," the Turks, to complete the occupation of the Transcaucasian region. They reverted to their former methods of occupation, murdering the Armenians and other Christian races and destroying their homes and possessions as they advanced.

Germany immediately resumed her occupation of the Russian Baltic provinces and she has completed the subjection of Finland by the destruction of the poorly equipped Finnish army that attempted to oppose her progress. Her intention now is to definitely es-

tablish herself in northern Europe by erecting Finland into a principality with a German Prince as ruler. She lies at the gates of both Petrograd and Moscow merely awaiting an excuse to force their seizure. Nothing could better show the fear and utter helplessness of the Russians than a recent order of TROTSKY that all members of the Red Guard upon crossing into Russian territory from Ukraine must disarm. He knows only too well that the German forces already on the Ukraine frontier are seeking an excuse for continuing their march to Moscow. He disarms his own troops so that there will be no "justification for transferring the fighting into the Russian Republic."

This is what a peace by a triumphant German militarism is. There are precedents for the course Germany has taken with Rumania and Russia in German history; in the Prussian aggression against Austria in 1866, when a victorious army deposed Austria as its ruler; in 1871, when a victorious German army deposed France of her provinces. The German people and the German legislative bodies have nothing to do but to accept the army's dictation in matters of peace. Germany makes only a military peace, she knows no other, and that is the kind, the same kind that she has given Rumania, Ukraine and Russia, that she now is endeavoring to force on the western front.

**A Falsehood Comes Home to Roost.**

The Federal Grand Jury in this district has made a presentment to District Judge HAND based on the utterances of a New England woman physician who had recklessly, but apparently without evil intent, repeated a false and scandalous report reflecting on the members of the Red Cross serving in France. She is typical of a great number of gossip, male and female, and the punishment inflicted on her is mild in comparison with her offense, and unquestionably milder than that which will be visited on similar offenders in the future.

This woman, educated and having had opportunities denied to most of us, swallowed whole and repeated evidently in good faith a story so wildly improbable that none except a fool would accept it; yet there are thousands who are eagerly listening to such yarns and referring them with all the confidence a mathematician would display in telling them the multiplication table. Not all of them are ignorant; unfortunately not all of them are so placed that their utterances can be traced and their falsehoods exposed.

This incident will have an excellent effect if it causes citizens to weigh carefully what they hear, and to keep silent on subjects concerning which they have no knowledge; and in the latter class are included all reports which come to a casual friend from "a man who knows, but doesn't want his name used."

With a ready knack at adaptation American troops in France bring baseball along into war. The "Hochees" are "bushers." It is not inconceivable that Hoche will be bushier in the French and British vocabulary also after a while, if one but recalls what the American invasion of Porto Rico in '98 did to Spanish. Ponce was Ponce, in two soft syllables, until the Yankee came along. Then it became Ponce in one brief, punchy syllable, and even the natives called it that.

The speculator who was cured of an acute indigestion by a rising market in which he was long is to be doubly congratulated, but no doctor is safe in giving the precise prescription. Just then a dyspeptic but potent manipulator short on the market, might decide to take the cure by a turning operation, so to say, by breaking prices. The result would be simply killing.

Our guns will speak their reply to the attempt of the Entente to place upon us responsibility for the continuation of the struggle.—A German Under Secretary.

Chairman BARUCH will have to decide ultimately a plaguey problem. Which is the less essential: a piano or a passenger automobile? It seems probable that the vote of the citizen who had been run into by a car would be offset by the vote of the man who had been pestered by a piano. But there are—there really must be—others.

The Allied Music Trades of New York contributed \$3,017,250 to the Liberty Loan, or 276 per cent. more than their quota. This was a very effective rendering of "The Star Spangled Banner."

The constitution of Portugal probably will be revised, somewhat on the lines of that of the United States.—The news from Lisbon.

"Making the world safe for democracy."

That Representative in Congress is not a real friend of France who proposes by legislation to invite her, in effect, to repudiate a debt to an ally.

The Non-Conservation of Negatives.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: On a back road near White Plains an offer to pay for a glass of milk met with this reply: "I never make no practice of charging nobody nothing for no milk." MILTON, MASS., May 9.

**Mothers' Day.**

It's Mothers' Day on May the twelfth, When we who fight the Hun Are asked to give our thoughts a while To those who give their sons: A soldier's thinking all the time About the woman dear Who cradled him, and it is for Her sake that we are here.

In stricken France and Belgium The mothers weep and pray By ruined homes for murdered babes And daughters torn away. That mothers of America Such grief may never feel We bar the Kaiser's god path With walls of fire and steel.

MINNA LAYNE.

## OUR AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Mr. Blackfield Tells What They Are Doing in War Work and Explains the Postponement of an Exhibition.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The postponement of the projected "Exhibition of Patriotic Pictures" at the National Arts Club has been instigated as a reflection upon the patriotism of American painters.

Nothing could be more unfair than any such inference. Whatever American painters may be, they are not unpatriotic. Almost immediately after the declaration of war a society of artists, stimulated by the researches of Abbott H. Thayer in protective coloration, was formed for the promotion of interest in camouflage.

The executive committee received hundreds of letters from artists in all parts of the country offering service. The refusal of the National Arts Club of the Union began to drift; ground was offered for camouflage camps; until the military authorities said, "We thank you for your zeal, but it is in excess of what we are as yet able to formulate as a programme for your activities." In August the Government did formulate a programme and established military camouflage. In the past month a letter received by me from the distinguished painter Barry Faulkner in our first camouflage unit on the firing line assured me: "I have a half hour of leisure and daylight for writing before the evening rumpus begins."

Hundreds of artists are among the enlisted men abroad. Lieutenant Sherry Fry and H. D. Thraher, both sculptors, are in the same unit, and Robert Altken, also a distinguished sculptor, has a captain's commission. The National Arts Club Artists War Emergency Fund list although this list as yet only covers a few of the States of the Union in which sub-committees have been formed for the Artists War Emergency Fund.

Last spring at least forty artists, sculptors and painters, men of distinction, busy men, gave weeks of their daylight hours under the leadership of Cass Gilbert to decorating the city three separate times for the visits of the French, Franco-British, the Italian and the Japanese war commissions.

Quite lately more than a hundred very large landscapes have been painted as range finding targets. Messrs. H. Bolton Jones, Francis C. Jones, Will S. Robinson, Miss E. Mabel Clarke and Mrs. H. V. B. Magnolie were among the leaders in this work. So many artists followed the lead that hundreds of these range finders will be furnished. The Academy of Design is busy with them, and the Salmagundi Club alone has painted more than forty. Mr. Chauncey F. Hyder being particularly active. The Federation of Modern Painters and Sculptors, under Mr. Herbert Adams's initiation made at an early moment a census of artists for war work. The Association of Alumni of the American Academy in Rome is fathering a most useful scheme for keeping artist-soldiers supplied with letters and giving them home news.

So what is going on along their own professional lines. The staff and pupils of the School of Rome itself are busy for Italy in the hospitals and canteens of the peninsula. The Society of Moral Painters is preparing for the decoration of canvas and wall. The National Arts Club here and abroad. Lieutenant Henry W. Reuterfeldt is painting hard on naval posters, while Messrs. Mackey, Toth, Rittinger, Jerome Brush, with many others, have done naval camouflage on land and sea. As for the men of letters, the National Arts Club has a committee of the pen. The National Arts Club here and abroad. Lieutenant Henry W. Reuterfeldt is painting hard on naval posters, while Messrs. Mackey, Toth, Rittinger, Jerome Brush, with many others, have done naval camouflage on land and sea. As for the men of letters, the National Arts Club has a committee of the pen.

All artists are welcome at the weekly Friday, Dutch treat dinner at Keen's Chop House. So there will find not lack of patriotism, but an interest at white heat. They will soon acknowledge that the nominal cleavage between illustrators and painters has no actuality where patriotism is in question. They will see at table dozens of illustrators, and to cite at hazard a few of our own illustrators: the painter Volk, the Joneses, Curran, Mora, Jonas Lee and the sculptors Bartlett and Macmonnies. They will see that if Pennell, the illustrator, makes posters, so does Daniel Chester French, the sculptor, and that Howard Chandler Christy, president of the Academy of Design, represents all branches of art, is a constant visitor and worker. The note of discord, so eagerly listened for by some, who are curious of sensation, sounds, even in peace time, much less loudly than is supposed. In war time it is not heard at all. It is not time to quarrel, all are pulling together.

The exhibition at the Arts Club of patriotic pictures was postponed for reasons having nothing to do with patriotism. The time allowed to contributors was too short. Figure pictures of important men and women, and soldiers thought, money and above all, time: time for elaboration, for experiment and for changes. To paint a picture for a special exhibition is, to many artists, at all times, one of the most uncontrollable of situations.

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